Prul, Minn., on March 29 contributed their | greatest nicety. wages toward a fund for building a coll-

The bullding trades councils of Cincinnati. Covington and Newport have com- high degree of illumination. By the first : bined to demand an eight-hour day on series of bright images was produced in a Bakers of Boston have secured a ten-hour work day and disputes during the year

The Des Moines City Railway Company has voluntarily proposed to sell eight tickets for a quarter, to be accepted as fares between 6 and 7 o'clock in the morning and | was pictured was affected by exposure and | pire of Business," which recently was re-6 and 7 o'clock in the evening.

nonunion cigar manufacturers, have been arrested, charged with removing union labels from empty boxes, changing the To accomplish this the slide bearing the les. Mr. Carnegie does not attempt to tell numbers and placing them on boxes of cigars of their own make.

The Metropolitan Street-railway Company of New York city has established an old-age pension fund. The retiring age is placed at seventy years. For twenty-five years' service a pension of 35 per cent. of wages is paid, and for thirty-five years the again. pension is 40 per cent. of wages.

An attempt will be made at the next session of the Indiana Legislature by the organized labor of the State to pass a bill abolishing the contract system of employ-In the penitentiaries to teach bricklaying, stone cutting, cabinet making, carpentering, plastering, painting and printing.

Organized labor in Kentucky has been making great strides in the way of securing abor legislation. At the session of the Legislature recently closed were passed a child labor bill fixing the age limit at fourteen years, a factory-inspection bill providing for two factory inspectors, the legalization of Labor day as a legal holiday, repeal of the turnpike law, a barbers' sanitary law making it compulsory for barbers | ture was allowed to emerge. The objection | all the more dangerous, inasmuch as it asto pass an examination, and a two-week pay bill for the miners.

The Gas Belt Labor News has this solution to offer of the conditions of labor in England: "Contractor Stewart, of Chicago, has practically completed the greatest feat n rapid building construction on record. He has started the tongues of all Britain to wagging by constructing one of the largest manufacturing plants in the world in ten months that no English builder would undertake short of five years. Mr. Stewart took English bricklayers and trained them to bring their day's work up from 300 to 2,000 brick per day. This simply astounded the English bricklayer. This feat will probably start a revolution in English slow methods and is, perhaps, a greater lesson in causes of British trade decay than all the learned essays of Eng-

## GROWTH OF A CRYSTAL

MYSTERY OF THE LABORATORY SOLVED BY PHOTOGRAPHY.

Unique Experiments Made by a Harvard Professor, Who Combined Microscope with Camera.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., April 19.-One of the latest applications of photography to the solution of the problems of science has been made by Prof. Theodore William Richards, of the department of chemistry at Harvard, in the study of the formation and growth of crystals. The experiments have led to definite discoveries toward which observers have been working for nearly two-thirds of a century. Previous investigations had been made with the assistance of the microscope alone and the record of what they developed was the work of human eyesight, human memory and transcription by human hands-all of which are obviously liable to unconscious error of misstatement. By adding the camera to the microscope Professor Richards, assisted by Mr. E. H. Archibald, a graduate student, has succeeded not only in securing a more accurate, permanent and convincing record of the growth of several varieties of crystals, but in obtaining many details of this development, which had previously escaped merely visual observation.

The study of the birth of crystals has interested chemists since 1839. Whether matter in solution took the form of liquid globules just before crystallization began, or whether the little particles gathered in clusters immediately the temperature and degree of saturation to which they were subjected reached the proper point, has been an unanswered question, the generally accepted opinion, however, inclining to the former theory. Professor Richard's intestigations, although he says that they should merely form the basis of further crystallization, however, the use of polarstudy, go to show that the formation of crystals from a solution is accomplished with no intervening process-that is, that the second theory is correct. So rapid is the growth of crystals that, though the intervals between Professor Richards's exposures were only a fifth of a second, many inclined to think, however, that the blurred generally gets to staggering under it. changes occur even in so short a time as appearance caused by the rapid expansion this, and it may be argued, therefore, that of the crystals in their earlier stages of deat some time between the blank plate with | velopment may have been mistaken by forwhich each series of phtographs begins and mer investigators for the momentary apthe next plate with its impression of the pearance of a globule of liquid. Even in his tiny particle which is to grow into the developed crystal, the liquid globule may have formed and passed into another state. On the other hand, no evidence of this was found on any of the hundreds of plates taken; and it seems hardly likely that this could have been the case if the "globule theory" were correct.

CRYSTAL FORMATION. A crystal of potassium fodide-to name

one of the substances on which Professor Richards has been at work-takes only a few seconds to grow from the first tiny point to appreciable size. The point begins by spreading into a thin plate, which thickens by degrees as it increases in size. and so rapid is its development that even with the short exposure that Professor Richards allowed the images were frequently blurred. A comparison of successive photographs shows that the growth of a very much greater than later on. Frequently the little structure increases less than half as rapidly in the second second as in the first, and much more slowly after-There does not seem to be any certain regularity apparent in all the photothough this regularity is so easily affected by varying conditions of tempera- in his cup, and, noticing that he carried a ture and evaporation as to be very difficult | watch, asked him for the time. It was a teresting that a crystal seems generally length, but by this time neighboring crysand so alter the conditions. It is this quick | the corner struck 3, and so the time ought growth at first which doubtless explains to be about 4:20 o'clock. Here, look and of the observer; at the same time the fact | 4:26. He was only six minutes off. precise study of the beginning of the phe-

as it was interesting. His microscope had great power and the action of the | watch. I'll explain. Suppose that at 3 camera shutter as rapid as it could be o'clock I wound my watch until it was made. Then, in order that the period of exposure might be the briefest possible and | At 5 o'clock & wind the watch again and at the same time a clear negative obtained. of the combination of microscope and camera the more brilliant the light must be-a difficulty which was complicated by the further fact that most crystals are so transparent as to absorb but little light at the best, so that it is hard to obtain a !

over Major Dwight, a wealthy merchant distinct image of them even in the strong- and son of a former mayor. distinct image of them even in the strong- over the The Central Labor Union of Cleveland tion of the camera or of the object of played at their trades seats in the central study, which required that the machinery for changing the plates should be prac-

Two different methods were used to overcome the difficulty of securing a sufficiently dark field; by the second dark images were registered in a succession of bright fields. ending May 1, 1903, will be settled by ar- In the first method it was simpler to move the crystallizing solution than the photographic film, for, the field being dark, only that part of the plate on which the crystal

a very slight movement of the object viewed in the Journal, is attracting much Frank Lopez and E. Wollock, Chicago | changed its location sufficiently to avoid attention. It deals with thrift, the road to superimposing one image over another. fortune, the uses of wealth and other topdrop of liquid was connected with a very how to amass a huge fortune, such as he every time the revolving shutter closed, by telling of his own success, and how leaving it exposed to a new place on the they may succeed as he has. Three things sensitized plate when the shutter opened in particular he warns the youth against,

EXPERIMENTS WITH LIGHT. made strong enough, so that in the end | and reform, but from the insane thirst for sunlight, directed by mirrors and condensed | liquor escape is almost impossible." by reflectors and lenses, was found most light was intercepted by crossed prisms of vantageous to the community." Iceland spar so that only so much of it as

All members of organized labor in St. tically frictionless and adjusted with the OPTIMISTIC VIEW OF LIFE TAKEN BY THE PHILANTHROPIST.

> Excerpts from "The Empire of Business"-Young Men of Exceptional Ability Always in Demand.

Andrew Carnegie's new book, "The Emingenious device which drew it to one side | has, but he gives good advice to young men | and first and foremost comes drink.

"You are more likely to fall in your ca-Many attempts were made with different | reer from acquiring the habit of drinking kinds of light before Professor Richards ob- than from any or all the other temptatained the results he sought. No combina- | tions likely to assail you," he says. "It ing convicts and establish, instead, schools | tion of incandescent electric lights could be | may lead to almost any other temptation | whom he is able to surround himself.

The second danger, he says, is speculasatisfactory. Some very interesting experi- | tion. "Gamesters die poor, and there is cerments were made with polarized light in | tainly not an instance of a speculator who taking bright images on a dark field. Sun- has lived a life creditable to himself or ad-The third danger he warns young men had been deflected by the crystalline struc- against is the "perilous habit of indorsing, of the poor

condition of the crystals were globular the | ship." globule would probably have had no effect! The indorsement of others' notes, how-

to this method was that if the "prenatal" | sails one generally in the garb of friend-

PAST THE HAIR RESTORER STAGE

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER.

philanthropist, shows Mr. Rockefeller to be perfectly bald. He was born on July 8, 1839, is worth

on polarized light, being too uniform in ever, is taken to be the least of the trinity

interrupted passage; and thus no conclu- Carnegie's claims will not bear strong anal-

until some radical improvement in the nec- they should devote themselves to hard

of dangers. The book is full of anecdote

and pleasantry, and, while some of Mr.

is calculated to inspire ambition. Mr. Car-

egie is not deliberately misleading no

dangerous. To be able to say things which

are not quite true in a way to make them

impressive is a valuable talent. Here is an

xample: "I congratulate poor young men

upon being born to that ancient and honor-

able degree which renders it necessary

work. A basketful of bonds is the heaviest

basket a young man ever had to carry. He

A FEW EPIGRAMS.

worth repeating. A few follow:

life into matter previously inert.

which moves the industrial world.

and the civilized man.

have imagined.'

Some of Mr. Carnegie's epigrams are

every employer as a young man of excep-

the discoveries in science, the great works

"The habit of thrift constitutes one of

the greatest differences between the savage

oftier planes than even the mout sanguine

Following are excerpts taken from the

"It is very unfortunate that the irresisti-

ble tendency of our age, which draws man-

ufacturing into immense establishments.

requiring the work of thousands of men,

renders it impossible for employers who

reside near to obtain that intimate ac-

quaintance with employes which, under the

old system of manufacturing in very small

establishments, made the relation of mas-

small shops by employers who required

only the assistance of a few men and ap-

prentices, the employer had opportunities

to know every one, to become well ac-

quainted with each, and to know his mer-

its, both as a man and as a workman; and,

brought into closer contact with his employer, inevitably knew more of his busi-

"Thus, the employes become more like

uman machines, as it were, to the em-

nyth to his men. From every point of view

this is a most regrettable result, yet it is

RESULT OF ECONOMIC LAWS.

ing the manufacture of all articles of gen-

eral consumption more and more into the

"There is no longer any room for con-

ducting the manufacture of such articles

upon a small scale; expensive works and

as the amount per ton or per yard of what

we call 'fixed charges' is so great a factor in the total cost that, whether a concern

can run successfully or not, in many cases,

depends upon whether it divides these fixed

charges-which may be said to be practi-

cally the same in a large establishment as

in a smaller-by a thousand tons per day

"lience, the reason for the continual in-

or by five hundred tons per day of product.

crease year by year in the product of your

mills-not that the manufacturer wishes

primarily to increase his product, but that

the strain of competition forces him into

machinery costing millions are required,

"The free play of economic laws is forc-

"When articles were manufactured in

ter and man more pleasing to both.

characteristics of the man himself.

one for which I see no remedy.

"All this is changed.

possibly \$200,000,000, and has given large sums to colleges and public charities:

structure to afford any obstacle to its un-

sion regarding the globule theory could

have been reached. In the later stages of

Professor Richards questions whether it

is possible to obtain more positive knowl-

edge than is afforded by his experiments

essary apparatus has been devised. He is

blance may be noted, and in one or two

cases deliberate study, such as was, of

course, impossible before the camera was

brought into the investigation, is necessary

to detect evidence of structure in these first

This special application of microscopic

photography to scientific research, such as

Professor Richards has here made, is, how-

ever, as he points out, capable of almost

unlimited extension. It is already being

used for the study of the changes in the

structure of steel at high temperatures, and

similar apparatus might easily be employed,

he suggests, to obtain a series of kineto-

scopic pictures of insects or other micro-

scopic animals or plants. Besides seeing

more, the camera sees more exactly, and its

record is more permanent and less open to

dispute. In astronomy, for example, it has

which has been introduced for a century,

just as it now bids fair to be one of the

How a Blind Man Tells the Time.

station on one of the downtown streets.

The other day a passerby dropped a nickel

queer question to ask, but he wanted to

know whether the blind man was simply

grinder. He held the watch close to his

ear and slowly turned the stem winder.

"One, two, three, four, five, six, seven,

watch tightly just as the church clock on

His questioner looked, and the time was

you mean to say that you can tell the time

of day by winding up your watch?" he

it, usually within ten minutes. It's an easy

trick, and all you have to know is how

long one click in winding up will run the

tight; that is, until another turn of the

stem would apparently break the spring.

find that the winder clicks twelve times

before the watch is tight. Then I know

that tweive clicks will run the watch 120

minutes and that one click represents about

C. W. KRIEL,

Main Cigar Store,

106 Monument place,

English Block.

"I think I can tell you," said the organ

he counted, and then said: "That

most important allies of the chemist.

New York Mail and Express.

pretending to be sightless.

means eighty minutes.

see how near I came to it."

ten minutes of time.

appearances of the budding crystal.

ized light was most effective.

The latest photograph of the Standard oil crossus, Andrew Carnegie's greatest rival as a

extensions that he may thereby reduce more and more per ton or per yard these fixed charges, upon which the safety of his

> "It being, therefore, impossible for the employers of thousands to become acquainted with their men, if we are not to lose all feeling of mutuality between us, the employer must seek their acquaintance through other forms, to express his care for the well-being of those upon whose labor he depends for success, by devoting part of his earnings for institutions, and for the accommodation of organizations, such as co-operative stores, and I hope, in return, that the employes are to show by the use which they make of such benefactions that they, in turn, respond to this sentiment upon the part of the employers wherever it may be found

"By such means as these we may hope to maintain to some extent the old feeling of kindliness, mutual confidence, respect and esteem which formerly distinguished the relations between the employer and his

"Every employer of labor is studying the young men around him, most anxious to find one of exceptional ability. Nothing in the world is so desirable for him and so profitable for him as such a man.

CAPABLE MEN IN REQUEST. "Every manager in the works stands ready to grasp, to utilize the man that can do something that is valuable. Every foreman wants to have under him in his department able men, upon whom he can rely, and whose merits he obtains credit for, because the greatest of ability in a manager is not the man himself, but the men with "These books on the shelves will tell you the story of the rise of many men from our own ranks. It is not the educated, or so-called classically educated, man; it is not the aristocracy, it is not the monarchs, that have ruled the destinies of the world, either in camp, council, laboratory of

"The great inventions, the improvements, the discoveries in science, the great works in literature, have sprung from the ranks

"You can scarcely name a great invention or a great discovery, you can scarcely name a great picture or a great statue, a great song or a great story, nor anything great that has not been the product of men who started, like yourselves, to earn an honest living by honest work.

"The importance of the subject is suggested by the fact that the habit of thrift constitutes one of the greatest differences between the savage and the civilized man. "One of the fundamental differences between savage and civilized life is the absence of thrift in the one and the presence of it in the other. When millions of men each save a little of their daily earnings, these petty sums combined make an enormous amount, which is called capital, about which so much is written. "If men consumed each day or each

week all they earned, as does the savage, no savings laid up for future use. "Now, let us see what capital does in the world. We will consider what the shipbuilders do when they have to build great ships. These enterprising companies offer to build an ocean greyhound for, let us say, £500,000, to be paid only when the ship is delivered, after satisfactory trial

"Where or how do the shipbuilders get this sum of money to pay the workmenthe wood merchant, the steel manufacturer and all the people who furnish material for the building of the ship? They get it from the savings of civilized men. It is part of the money saved for investment by the millions of industrious people

"Each man, by thrift, saves a little, puts the money in a bank, and the bank lends it to the shipbuilders, who pay interest for the use of it. It is the same with the building of a manufactory, a railroad, a canal, or anything costly. We could not have had anything more than the savage had, ex-

A PARTNERSHIP OF THREE. "The young, practical man of to-day, working at the bench or counter, to whom the fair goddess, Fortune, has not yet beckoned, may be disposed to conclude that it is impossible to start a business in this age. There is something in that,

"It is, no doubt, infinitely more difficult to start a new business of any kind to-day form, not in substance. It is infinitely easier for a young practical man of ability to obtain an interest in existing firms. "There is partnership of three in the industrial world, when an enterprise is planned. The first of these-not in importance, but in time-is capital. Without it nothing costly can be built. From it comes the first breath of life into matter previous-

"The structure reared, equipped and ready to begin in any line of industrial activity, the second partner comes into operation. That is business ability. Capital "It has provided all the instrumentalities

of production; but unless it can command the services of able men to manage the business, all that capital has done crum-"Then comes the third partner, last in order of time, but not least, labor. If it fails

to perform its part, nothing can be accomplished. Capital and business ability, without it brought into play, are dead. The wheels cannot revolve unless the hand "Now, volumes can be written as to which one of the three partners is first, second or third in importance, and the subysis, yet it is written in a strain which

ject will remain just as it was before. "Political economists, speculative philosohers and preachers have been giving their views on the subject for hundreds of years, but the answer has not yet been found, nor can it ever be, because each of the three is all-important, and every one is equally essential to the other two. "There is no first, second or last. There is no precedence. They are equal members of the great triple alliance which moves the

ndustrial world "As a matter of history, labor existed be-fore capital or business ability, for when 'Adam digged and Eve span,' Adam had no capital, and if one may judge from the sequel neither of the two was inordinately "Nothing in the world is so desirable to | blessed with business ability, but this was before the reign of industrialism began, and The three are equal partners of a grand whole. Combined they work wonders, sepaliterature have sprung from the ranks | rate, neither is of much account. Thus far, notwithstanding the differences that from time to time have unfortunately rent them apart, they have made the closing century

the most beneficent of all that have pre-

"From capital comes the first breath of "Humanity, the world over, is better than "Capital, business ability and labor are it has ever been, materially and morally, equal members of the great triple alliance and I have the faith that it is destined to reach still higher and loftier planes than "Capital, business ability and labor must even the most sanguine have imagined. be united. He is an enemy to all three who "Capital, business ability and labor must seeks to sow seeds of disunion among them. be united. He is an enemy to all three who "Humanity is better than it has ever seeks to sow seeds of disunion among been, materially and morally. I have faith that it is destined to reach still higher and

Flanneled Fools.

Atchison Globe. Never leave off your underwear until some woman over fifty years of age tells you it is time.



## Print to Please CENTRAL PRINTING CO.

"A man is known by the company he keeps. I will add that a man is also known by he Bread he eats. Wife, give your husband Bread made Trow Co.'s Famous Flour, manuhands of a few enormous concerns, that factured at Madison, Ind.; then, having their cost to the consumer may be less. good wholesome Bread to chew on, he will quit "chewing the rag."

SOLD AT MARTIN WADE'S FEED STORE 360 South Meridian Street. NEW PHONE SOIL

McCray Refrigerator Company Refrigerators and Cold-Storage Houses fo Butchers, Grocers, Hospitals and Public Insti-

tutions, and tile-itned for residences. NED JONES, Agent, : : Indianapolis, Ind 346 South Capitol Avenue.

The agree Bulletin



## Crepe Kimonos

Few materials are so appropriate for the Kimono as the crepe. It seems to enhance the Japanese effect, which is the most desired attribute of this Oriental house garment.

A crepe Kimono, with shirred yoke trimmed in silk, blue, red, pink or lavender, \$3.75.

Kimonos of fancy pattern crepe, with plain satin or flowered silk borders; all colors in the two styles, \$4.25 and \$5.50.

# Silks for Waists

Durable qualities and pretty styles at moderate prices. It is poor economy to

sacrifice the wear for a slight saving in first cost. Colored Lousine and Marquis silks in the soft satin and armure finishes, the sort that wear, \$1.00 a yard.

Black and white and white and black taffeta silks, with fancy figures, stripes, spots and shepherd checks, 85c to \$1.25 a yard.

## New Leather Goods

Not enough persons know the economy of buying leather goods here. If they did, this already large stock would have to be doubled. Among the new things are some excellent values in suit cases and not a few novelty purses which are shown exclusively here.

Suit Cases of solid sole leather and fine grade trimmings; \$5 50 for 24-inch size, \$6.00 for 26-inch.

Light Weight Suit Cases in 24-inch size for women's use, daintily trimmed, \$8.00. Other qualities \$7.50 to \$12.00 each.

Leather Traveling Bags are well represented in all sizes; 12 to 16-inch, and

all desirable leathers.

Traveling Bags, leather lined and leather covered frames; \$3.00 to \$3.95. Large assortment of Grain Leather Bags at from \$2 00 to \$9.00 each. Alligator Bags, \$4.00 to \$8.00.

Chatelain Bags are represented in all grades, from \$1.25 to \$6.00; one lot in either colored or black Walrus hide, special at \$1.00.

The new Wrist Bags got their first showing in Indianapolis, here. Our present assortment embraces every leather and many novelty styles; \$1 to \$7.50

Combination Pocketbooks of the finer sort, are made of Suede Walrus or Seal; a big line, \$1 to \$5. A really good Seal Pocketbook for 50c. Seal and Walrus Coin Purses, sell at 50c and 75c; one, of hand-carved

leather, special at 25c. Among Belts, is the Gibson, dip shaped, at 50c; Mourning Belts, of dull finished leather, with black buckles, at 85c; and Real Walrus Belts, with nickled harness buckles, at \$1.25 each.

## Emb'd Swisses

The most demanded styles are plentiful here.

White swisses, with black embroidery, are especially numerous in qualities which sell at 50c, 59c, 65e and 75e a

In exclusive styles, one or two dress lengths of each, are others with elaborately embroidered designs at from 850 to \$2.00 a yd.

## New Waistings

At the wool dress goods counter are a number of new style waistings, plain colors

with fancy stripes. A popular quality at 49c a yd.; choice texture and styles at 75c.

Prompt Attention to Orders.

Laughner & Co.

318 Indiana Avenue.

Telephone 1144 Main.

SAWS AND MILL SUPPLIES.

ATKINS

SAWS

All Kinds

SOLD BY

Dealers Everywhere.

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SPECIALTIES OF

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32 S. PENN. ST. All kinds of Saws repaired

COAL, COKE AND WOOD.

Telephone us your orders for

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Virginia Lump, Brazil Block, Coke, Split Wood and Chunk Wood.

ORIGINAL ALLEGRETTI

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Huder's Drug Store

Washington and Peansylvania.

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of Good

Cream

Eating

SAWS

Yards 920 East 22d St.

## Anderson Oxford

David and John Anderson, of Glascow, Scotland, are responsible for the prettiest light weight Oxfords in the world.

We announce six entirely new designs in the popular black and white effects, 32 inches wide, 59c a yard.

#### The Vassar Coat

Is a logical successor to the Norfolk. It has the same box plaits, but is

longer, looser and rather more mannish in detail. It is especially an attractive garment for women of slight and medium build. Vassar Coats of beige brown, castor, olive, red or Oxford Venetian, nicely tailored, \$10 each. Others at \$15, \$20 and \$25.

## Tailored SUITS

Prices start at \$14.75 and rise by easy stages to \$125, embracing every approved style and many novelties which you will have the privilege of viewing nowhere else. Even the cheapest is a good suitone that will surprise you with its fit, fabric and finish. Out of dozens we select three as characteistic of their several

\$14.75 for nicely tailored costumes of all wool worsted eneviet, coat in tightfitting, double-breasted style, skirt made with graduated flounce, good linings throughout, coat silk lined.

\$29.00 for a tailored costume of black, blue or brown Venetian, jacket solidly tucked in the back and tucked to give the Glbson effect in front, close fitting skirt unlined-a light weight and stylish summer suit.

\$45.00 for a broadcloth costume in black or colors, beautifully tailored and embellished with plaits and narrow bias bands of moire silk. Skirt has an under drop skirt of silk.

## Lace Robes

We have made a specialty of them this season at the silk counter, and at \$25 and \$27.50 offer exclusive styles not approached in beauty at so reasonable prices.

Black Point d' Esprit robes, with graduated flounce of chiffon accordion plaiting, several styles, \$25 each.

White lace robes having appliques of chiffon and satin cord and a graduated flounce requiring 11 yards of chiffon, \$27.50 each.

#### Silk Underskirts

This spring they are more elaborate than ever before, a trifle more expensive too, perhaps, but well worth more if you consider beauty.

Taffeta petticoat trimmed with hemstitched insertion and accordionplaited ruffle, finished with Brussels net and juby trimming, \$17.50.

Silk underskirt trimmed with three circular groups of air tucks and finished with juby-edged accordion ruf-

fle of liberty silk, \$19.75. One of the latest styles is very close fitting to the knee where elaboration begins with a series of narrow ruffles interspersed with lace insertion and juby trimming; price, \$22.50.

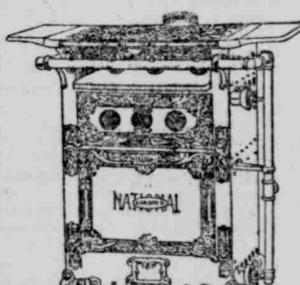
A utility skirt made of luster in changeable colors has a deep flounce trimmed with bands and ruffles, \$4.98.

#### COMFORT SHOES

Spring styles have arrived, among which are some very attractive low shoes in both button and lace styles. If you have sensitive feet you'll enjoy the perfect smoothness of this soft kid, hand-sewed and hand-turned footwear.

Oxford ties, Prince Alberts and lowbutton comfort shoes, \$1.50 to \$3.50 a

L. S. AYRES @ CO. so Indiana's Greatest Distributers of Dry Goods so.



# Our Direct Action (ARTIFICIAL or NATURAL GAS)

And is the most economical Range now in use. It will bake

bread in 35 minutes, oven is always ready, does not have to be heated first. Burners are removable, and each one is supplied with a patent regulator. We guarantee this Range to be just as represented. We have a complete line of Ranges of every description. Can be adjusted

for either gas in one minute. SPECIAL DISPLAY THIS WEEK

We have the most complete assortment of

ever shown in Indianapolis-100 patterns to select from. Prices from \$5.00 upward. A hardwood Refrigerator, with 75 pounds ice capacity, \$12.00.

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Our COPYRIGHTED methods save half the time and expense. They have made our school

famous the world over. Bookkeeping or Shorthand in three months; both in six. You can live her cheaper than at home. If you cannot enter, we can prepare you by CORRESPONDENCE and place you in any city in the land. More POSITIONS secured than all other schools in the state. Largest, cheapest, best. Special rate now. Any subject by MAIL. Phone 1254.

#### on the other hand, the workman, being ness, of his cares and troubles, of his efforts to succeed, and, more important than all, he came to know something of the

ployer, and the employer becomes almost a 12 W. Pearl St.

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